

omnibus lines of the city of New York have not been able to sustain their losses, and are beginning to use mules, as less liable by far even to accident as well as disease. This results from the next consideration, which is that—

3. Mules have organs of vision and hearing far superior to those of the horse. Hence they seldom sheer and frighten, and run off. A horse frightens because he imagines he sees something frightful, but a mule, having superior discernment, both by the eye and ear, understands everything he meets, and therefore is safe. For the same reason he is surer footed, and hence more valuable in mountainous regions, and on dangerous roads. I doubt whether on the Alpine paths a mule ever made a mis-step. He may have been deceived in the firmness of the spot where he set his foot, but not in the propriety of his choice, all appearances considered.

4. The mule is much more hardy than the horse. A pair of these animals, owned by a neighbor of mine, although small in size, will plough more land in a week than four horses.—Their faculty of endurance is almost incredible.

5. Another very important fact is, that in the matter of food, a mule will live and thrive on less than one half it takes to keep a horse. The horses of England at this present time, are consuming grain that would save the lives of thousands of British subjects. In a national point of view, the agricultural is so great, that the greater demand for grain of all kinds, the better for the farmer. But yet individual farmers who are in debt, and whose land is not improved, would find it profitable in the course of ten years, to have the labor of a full team, and save one-half and more, of the food necessary to keep it up, as might be the case in substituting mules for horses.—New York Farmer and Mechanic.

**THE IRON SHOES OF THE MAC DONALDS.**—About the period of the accession of James I. to the throne of Scotland, a degree of ferocity and cruelty existed in certain freebooters which are never found in more recent times. A robber named Mac Donald, head of a band in Ross-shire, had plundered a poor widow, who in her anger exclaimed repeatedly, that she would go to the King for redress, should she go to Edinburgh to seek him. "It is a long journey," said the barbarian, "and that you may perform it the better, I will have you shod for the occasion." Accordingly he caused a smith to nail shoes to the poor woman's feet as if they had been those of a horse. The widow, however, being a woman of high spirit, determined to keep her word; and as soon as her wounds permitted her to travel, did actually go on foot to Edinburgh, and throwing herself before James, acquainted him with the cruelty that had been exercised upon her. James, in great resentment, caused Mac Donald and twelve of his principal followers to be seized, and to have their feet shod with iron shoes; in which painful condition they were exhibited to the public for three days, and executed.

**GOLD MINING IN VIRGINIA.**—Mr. Williams, the manager of the Culpepper gold mine on the Rapid Ann river, about seven miles from Fredericksburg, has given to the New York Tribune a statement of the results of his operations during the last seven weeks. He is working twelve stamp heads, and two Chilian mills, with twenty-four men, mostly blacks, at a weekly expense of \$120, to which \$50 may be added for wear and tear and other incidentals, so that the entire outlay is \$150 per week, making \$1050 in all, as the cost of the seven weeks working. The product has been 3,400 dwts. of gold, worth \$3,300, or over three dollars return for every dollar of current expenses. At a cost of not more than \$10,000 the extent of operations and profits might be quadrupled. "And this," he observed, "includes no lucky wind-falls, but is the product of simple, straightforward, every-day mining. The advantages of this mine over others are breadth of vein, height of back elevation above the point where the vein is now opened, and an abundance of available water-power; but even these may be rivalled by other localities, while the ores of several are richer in gold. For careful, solid, business-like investments in mining, it were idle to go to California; there are better prospects on Lake Superior, in Virginia, and in other localities on this side of the Mississippi."

**IMPORTATION OF GOLD.**—In the "Commercial Chronicle and Review," contained in the August number of Hunt's Merchants' Magazine, it is stated that the arrivals of gold at the Philadelphia Mint from California and elsewhere, during the past eighteen months, is \$16,955,308. This, with the amount coined at New Orleans, and other branches, makes over \$20,000,000, and probably with the amounts brought by the Philadelphia, Georgia, and Cherokee, not less than \$27,000,000 have reached us within eighteen months. In the same time, \$12,500,000 were imported from abroad, on custom house bonds, and if we add the usual estimate for immigrants, the amount is \$52,000,000; an incredible sum when we consider how little its presence has been appreciated.—(Buffalo Courier.)

No less than three separate translations of Macaulay's History of England, are now issuing from the German press.

**LOSS OF AN INDIAN AND A FRENCH GUN.**—ONE HUNDRED PERSONS DROWNED.—Letters have been received at Lloyd's, from Madras and Martinique, communicating the melancholy intelligence of the loss of an Indian man, the Salim, from Bombay, bound to England, and of the wreck of the French Republic war brig L'Agile, 14 guns, both of which were attended with frightful loss of life. The Salim, an Indian man, was rising at anchor off the coast, and encountered on the fourth of May, a dreadful gale of wind, in the height of which she parted from her anchors, and was driven ashore, when the splendid ship speedily became a complete wreck. An attempt was made to save the passengers, of whom there were several, by means of the boats. They were, however, quickly destroyed by the fury of the sea, and upwards of forty, including the captain, his wife, and thirty-three seamen, perished. Another Indian gun, named the Guna, was driven ashore at the same time, and became a wreck. The crew of the vessel were more fortunate; they were all saved. The loss of both vessels is said to exceed \$50,000. The salamiy of the L'Agile happened on the 10th of June. She was suddenly overtaken in a heavy squall, and almost instantly capsized and went down. Her crew and officers amounted to sixty men. With the exception of two, every soul met a watery grave.

There is a lady in Cincinnati, who has lost three husbands by death within ten months, and is now engaged to a fourth.

## THE POLYNESIAN.

HONOLULU, NOVEMBER 2, 1850.

**HONOLULU.—REAL ESTATE.—Valuable Real Estate** is almost daily changing hands, at prices which would have astonished people two years ago. The premises of Wm. French, Esq., one of the best business stands in Honolulu, have been recently sold to Mr. Hay, from California. With such buildings as the lot is worthy of having erected upon it, we know of no more desirable property in town, nor any which would afford a better income to the owner in rents.

We notice also that a lot has been sold from those recently offered by Messrs. Starkey, Janson and Co. in front of the Polynesian Office, and that a large three-story building is being erected upon it, to be occupied above as an Auction Room, and below as a Store.

There is a great demand for premises contiguous to the water, for commercial purposes, which the increasing business of Honolulu, and the probability of steam communication soon to be established, imperatively demands. The present amount of wharfe is entirely inadequate to the wants of every day, while most mercantile houses are quite too much cramped for room for out-door storage.

In view of this fact, we would again urgently call the attention of the government to the extensive facilities, now lying entirely useless, occupied by the dilapidated fort, and all along the water front of the harbor on both sides, to the eastward and westward. Here is room for several streets, and a large number of first-rate lots, for the purposes of commercial business; and could they be immediately surveyed, and offered for sale, they would not only add greatly to the convenience of the merchants, but be a source of considerable revenue to the government.

An Act was drawn up to be submitted to the Legislature at its late session providing for these improvements; and we very much regret that time did not admit of its consideration and passage. The principal features of that Act were suggested by one of the most competent engineers who has ever visited these islands, and are upon an extensive and comprehensive plan, worthy of the government, and the occasion which demands immediate action.

We are not at liberty to publish the Act alluded to, as it was not submitted to the Legislature, but from the preamble, the prominent features can be readily inferred, which was in substance as follows:—

Whereas, the Fort of Honolulu was left a dismantled wreck in August last, and stands on a locality badly chosen, and is in itself, altogether useless as a protection to the port, or place of defence; and stands in the way of public improvements: Whereas, the increased commerce of the port requires increased wharfe, and sites for stores, warehouses, &c., and by filling up the reef to seaward of the Fort to deep water line, from Robinson & Co's wharf, to the eastern point of the harbor, a line of wharfe of great length, and an extensive area fit for streets of warehouses, merchants offices, coal yards, &c., would be gained; and whereas another line of wharfe and stores may be easily gained on the west side by filling up the shallow, between the point of land westward of the river, round to the western point of the harbor, by which operation on both sides, the harbor would be converted into an immense wet dock, capable of containing several hundred ships, &c.

As we had not, till now, any knowledge of this Act, we are much gratified to find that its provisions are in such accordance with our own views of the subject; but the Act goes further than we had conceived, which is the result of engineering knowledge that grasped, at once, the whole idea as feasible and practicable, and which we hope will find favor with the government, and with the business community.

Pending the meeting of the Legislature, we conceive the Privy Council fully empowered to take the matter up, and order preliminary surveys, plans and estimates to be made out, and the work commenced without delay; and we hope to see it done at once.

**CHOLERA IN SAN FRANCISCO.**—This terrible scourge has at length reached the borders of the Pacific, and we know of no reasons why it may not be brought to these islands, where its advent would be the signal for a degree of mortality, hitherto, we fear, unknown here, although the nation has been decimated by the measles and whooping cough. If it can be conveyed across the Atlantic, as it has been, and from Panama to San Francisco, a voyage of twenty days, what is to prevent its being conveyed hither, the voyage occupying but about a fortnight?

If anything can be done to arrest its fearful course, should it arrive, not a moment's delay should be allowed, in taking every precaution the case will admit, before it is amongst us. Sanitary measures should be immediately commenced and rigorously prosecuted, to counteract its malignity; for we fear the native habits are such, and their constitutions so thoroughly filled with disease, that a remnant would scarcely be left, should it once commence its ravages.

A vigilant inspection ought to be made of all vessels arriving from California, and the strictest quarantine regulations enforced, in case the disease is on board. A board of health should be at once organized. Honolulu, and all other towns should be thoroughly cleansed and purified; the natives, and foreign residents, generally, should be required to purify their respective premises; a commodious hospital provided, and every other preparation taken that experience and forethought can devise, to prepare for the serious emergency. Habits of the strictest temperance should be practised by individuals, for it is a well known fact that by far the greatest proportion of the victims of the cholera are from among the vicious and intemperate. Drunkards are usually its chosen prey, while no class is exempt.

The following from the Alta California of the 10th ult. is our authority.

**ANOTHER CASE OF CHOLERA.**—We announced the death from Cholera, yesterday, of a Mr. Montgomery of Ohio, who arrived here in the steamer Carolina, on Monday last, and we are now called upon to record the death, from the same dreadful disease, of Mr. Erasmus Belden, also from Ohio, and a passenger by the Carolina. The deceased was apparently in good health until twelve hours previous to his death, which

occurred yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, at the White Hall, Commercial Street, the same building, and the same room, we believe, in which Mr. Montgomery died. The deceased has left a wife and family in Ohio. He was attended by Dr. M. P. Burns, who rendered every service which medical skill could dictate.

**OREGON.**—By a law recently passed by the American Congress, land is given, without price, as follows:—

The quantity of one half-section, or three hundred and twenty acres of land, if a single man, and if a married man, or if he shall become married within one year from the day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty, the quantity of one section, or six hundred and forty acres, one-half to himself and the other half to his wife, to be held by her in her own right, and the surveyor-general shall designate the part inuring to the husband and that to the wife, and enter the same on the records of his office, and no interest in the part so held by the wife in her own right, shall be liable for, or subject to sale upon the debts of her husband; and in all cases where such married persons have complied with the provisions of this act, so as to entitle them to the grant as above provided, whether under the provisional government of Oregon, or since, and either shall have died before patent issues, the survivor and children, or heirs of the deceased, shall be entitled to the share or interest of the deceased in equal proportions, except where the land was duly and properly executed according to the laws of Oregon.

This is a just, but liberal reward to the pioneers of that distant territory, who first struck out from the civilized and inhabited world, to people the savage tracts bordering upon the broad Pacific; and richly have they merited this bonus from the government. But what was a bleak howling wilderness twelve years ago, now begins to bud and blossom as the rose; the white sails of commerce now crowd her ports, and the magic-moving steamer now plows the bosom of her rivers, where but recently nothing but the "light canoe" disturbed their peaceful slumbers.

Oregon is moving forward with rapid and steady progress towards wealth and greatness; and if no gold mines happen to be discovered within her borders, in a few years, become a populous State, having all the elements of greatness within herself.

Education, agricultural and commercial enterprise, (if they will let gold-hunting alone,) will there have ample scope to develop a great and happy people untrammelled by many of the hindrances that beset the path of her "faster" neighbor.

### PRICE CURRENT IN OREGON CITY.

Apples—drifted per lb	1.00
Peaches	1.00
Butter—retail at market	15 18
Butter per lb	1.00
Cheese per lb	1.00
Flour per bushel	7.50
Wheat per bushel	1.50
Barley per bushel	1.50
Oats per bushel	1.50
Grain—retail per bushel	1.50
Wheat, about, per doz	2.00
Green peas	30 35
Sugar, brown, per lb	30 35
Sugar, white, per lb	1.00 1.50
Molasses per gallon	1.75
Tobacco per lb	37 1.25
Rice per lb	50 75
Lard per lb	60 80
Salmon per lb	60 80
Oil, linseed, per gallon	5.00
Glaze per bushel	6.00
Glaze per box, 10 by 12	6.00
Iron per lb	12 20
Nails per lb	10 15
Coal per ton	60 80
Lumber, per M	50 60

This is pretty well up, for a new country, especially for the productions of the country.

The brig David Henshaw, Newell, arrived at Portland, hence, on the 21 of September.

### NAVAL.—The following is a list of the officers of the U. S. ship of war "Falmouth," now at Hilo, Hawaii.

Commander, Thomas Petigru.  
Lieutenants, Henry Moor, Geo. M. White, Geo. W. Harrison, Chas. S. McDonough.  
Surgeon, David Harlan.  
Surgeon, John J. Mason.  
Lt. of Marines, Jno. S. Devlin.  
Master, Henry S. Newcomb.  
Pass't Surgeon, Francis M. Ginnell.  
Pass't Mid'n, Peter Wager, Wm. K. Bridge.  
Midshipmen, Ed. T. Spalden, Wm. McN. Armstrong, David B. Harmon, Jno. N. Quackenbush.  
Capt's Clerk, Chas. J. Porcher.  
Boatman, Charles Johnston.  
Gunner, A. F. Thompson.  
Carpenter, Lewis Holmes.  
Sail Maker, Lewis Rogers.

**POSTAGE.**—We are frequently asked what the postage on Newspapers is from San Francisco to any part of the Union via New York. It is four and a half cents on each paper. The post-office regulations require papers to be prepaid, except those from the office of publication. We have been informed by the postmaster at San Francisco, that all papers forwarded from our office are mailed without prepayment of postage being required.

**MAILS.**—The schooner Penelope will sail this day, (Saturday), at Two o'clock, p.m. Letters and papers left at the Polynesian Office to be forwarded by her, should be handed in before that hour, as the letter-bag will close at Two o'clock.

The bark Auckland will also sail this afternoon for Hong-Kong. Letters and packages left at the counting room of B. F. Snow, or at this Office, will be despatched.

**PENAL CODE.**—The English portion of the Penal Code, will be ready for delivery, in book form, on Monday next. Copies can be obtained at the Polynesian Office. The native edition is not yet published.

**CALIFORNIA MARKETS.**—October 10th. An active business is going on in sales of general produce. The market for sugar is advanced; sales of Chile at \$27 and \$28 in 300 lb. sacks. Hops and Gallego, sweet, has been sold at \$19 to \$20; sour at \$15 to some extent. Sugar has become more firm; recent sales to a great extent. A small cargo of Tens just arrived, has been sold at \$15 per lb. Mess Beef is higher; and Pork has advanced to its highest quotation, \$23 for Mess. Molasses have again advanced, and sales have been made at \$1.35. There has been less doing in Liqueurs. Grain sells readily at full rates. Good styles of Clothing have met ready sales at a handsome advance. Domestic are regular with a good stock in the market. Money is not unusually scarce for mercantile purposes.

**PROFESSOR WEBSTER.**—We are assured upon good authority, one who professes to know, that Professor Webster has made another and more full confession, in which he admits the premeditated murder of Dr. Parkman, thus confirming his previous statements. This confession is in the hands of the authorities, but will not be made public until after the execution.

**WRECK OF THE CHARLES DEWE.**—Immediately on learning a ship was ashore, a boat was despatched from the Dolphin, under command of Lieutenant Fox, and soon got alongside, Lieutenant F. found everything in confusion, but the command being given to him, he soon commenced restoring things to order. The crew of the Charles Dew behaved in a most shameful, and unworthy manner. They commenced bringing up their chests, and collecting together their effects, and were for deserting the vessel at once; and nothing but a determined spirit on the part of Lieutenant Fox, prevented them from this dastardly conduct.

Great credit is due to Lieutenant Mc Guire, of H. B. M. ship Herald, who immediately repaired on board with a large boat and numerous crew, and at once proffered his services in assisting the ship.

At great risk to his boat, which was the largest alongside, he took out an anchor, and assisted in getting down the yards, and upper masts, thus relieving the ship from much of her heavy shrouping. This act from the English officer is highly praiseworthy, and merits the highest commendation, which it certainly receives from all in this community.

Much praise is also due to Captain Lane, and others, who rendered their aid on the occasion; and it is to be regretted that the prompt exertions of so many experienced nautical gentlemen did not save the ship; but she was too hard aground, with the wind abeam, to get her off. She drew fifteen feet water, and there was only twelve feet found, which shows that she was pretty hard on, and the attempt to get her off necessarily a hopeless one.

The wreck, as now lying on the reef, was sold on the 30th ultimo, to Messrs. Condy & Co., for thirteen hundred and fifty dollars.

### FOREIGN ITEMS.

The London Daily News has a very interesting notice of Mr. Fillmore. We notice that it is exceedingly unprejudiced in all its comments upon American affairs. It should receive the patronage of our merchants and statesmen as it is the only journal in Europe that has really any correct notion of our commerce or politics.

Tramping, or vagrant beggary, relieved at night by the Union houses, has been nearly put an end to in England by enforcing two rules: first no beggars shall have lodgings without first undergoing purification with soap and water; and the other, that their clothes should be searched for hidden coin. In a single day after the enforcement of these rules, the application for night lodging fell off one-half.

We perceive that Mrs. Fanny Kemble Butler has commenced giving readings in Shakespeare at St. James' Theatre, London.

The Ministerial White Bait dinner took place on the 3rd of August.

An Italian and Frenchman, who had just returned from California with \$15,000 in gold dust, were recently robbed in London while they were "preparing" at Vauxhall Gardens.

The great building for the English Industrial Exhibition of 1851, is to be manufactured at Birmingham.

Steamers to Australia are talked of in London.

The great hull of Nineveh, excavated by Dr. Layard, is on its way to London.

The Nepalese embassy is about to return to India.

The London Illustrated News has a neat engraving of the Lake Erie steamer Griffith before she was burned.

A priest at Casale, in Piedmont, having perished among silly men and women that he was Christ, was taken up by the authorities, and sentenced to ten years' exile.

Haynau has sent to his government a defence of his conduct, as ferocious as his own administration of the affairs of Hungary.

A few cases of Cholera had appeared at Manchester.

The Lakes of Killarney have an unusual number of visitors the present season.

In looking over the prices of fruits in Covent Garden Market, we find the following quotations at late dates:—Strawberries, 16 cts. per bushel; Hot-house grapes 87 cts. per lb.; Pine Apples \$1.25 to \$1.75; peaches \$4.50 per lb.; Melons \$1 each.

The London Historic Times says Mr. Lawrence, our Minister at London, sides openly with the Protectionists, although in the decade.

The Liberal English papers are very laudatory of the enterprise of the Americans, in having already secured all the practicable routes of transit between the Atlantic and Pacific.

The new Bishop of Montreal has been consecrated at Westminster Abbey.

The owners of the Victory were fully insured.

Sir F. L. Bulver has come out a protectionist.

Useless carriage wheels are now made by covering the tire with bands of vulcanized caoutchouc.

There are 12,000 political prisoners in the Roman States.

The decree organizing the administration of justice in Transylvania, appeared at Vienna on the 23rd. Two hundred and nine condemned Hungarians have been pardoned by the emperor.

One of the French journals state that Alibi-Kader is about to be removed from the chateau of Amboise to the chateau of Meaumont.

The news from Athens of the 8th July, of the final arrangement with England, was received by all parties with unbounded joy.

We learn from Captain Wood of the schooner Mary Elizabeth, which arrived here this morning that a brother of the Governor of Port-au-Prince has been taken out by the Governor's orders, and publicly shot, for speaking openly against the Governor and his proceedings.

The frigate took place on the 18th ultimo.

The Board of Trade returns for the month ending the 5th of July show an increase with the corresponding month of last year. The aggregate value of exports during the first half of the present year has been \$31,778,544, showing an increase of \$2,268,065, as compared with the corresponding periods of 1849.

The American Minister, lady and daughter, are on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland at Alnwick Castle.

It is said that the Great Britain steamship has been purchased for \$25,000 and she is to run with passengers on the Pacific between Panama and San Francisco.

The question relative to Baron Rothschild's taking his seat in the House of Commons has been postponed to the next session, when the Ministers are to introduce a new bill upon the subject.

**POLICE OF PANAMA.**—On account of the frequent robberies, assassinations, etc. committed in and about Panama, the following address was submitted to the Governor, on the subject, and praying for relief.

**TO THE GOV. OF THE PROVINCE OF PANAMA.**

Sir:—The undersigned, engaged in commercial transactions in Panama, respectfully represent—

That large sums of money and valuable goods are committed to their hands, for exchange, safe-keeping, and transit across the Isthmus;

That before the emigration to California had commenced there was little or no risk of life or property from robbers or thieves;

That since the emigration of California has commenced but men have come to this place for the purpose of theft and robbery;

That numerous thefts, robberies, murders, and other acts of violence have occurred during the last six months;

That in no one instance has an assassin been brought to justice, and that in a very few cases has stolen money been recovered or the robber punished;

That acts of violence are daily committed in the streets of Panama, disgraceful to a Christian or civilized community;

That these acts of violence have been unpunished by the laws;

That the undersigned pay a large portion of the taxes collected for the support of the government;

That they have been compelled to defend the property committed to their trust at a great cost;

That it is the duty of the government to put a stop to the violence, theft, robbery, and murder, and to protect its peaceable inhabitants;

That when a government is unable to do this it becomes necessary, as a last resort, to enforce peace and order by a military force;

That to prevent a loss to the undersigned, they request that a good and efficient police be established in this province, of sufficient force and energy to prevent, in future, such outrages as have during the past six months been of frequent occurrence.

All of which is respectfully submitted by ZACHARISSON, NELSON & CO. GARRISON & FRETZ. B. F. FOLGER. HENRY TRACY. VI. TURNER. C. FORBES. GUTIER, MORA & CO. E. J. SERRUYS & CO. PEDRO N. MERINO. E. J. LEBEBRE. SEVILLA & CO. R. J. RUNDSELS & CO.

A later announcement says,—"We learn with pleasure that the governor has organized a police for this city, which, although small, it is hoped will prove effective and adequate to the wants of the community. It is under command of Senor Ferdinand Espinar, who will employ Americans as his first and second assistants."

**PAYNE'S LIGHT.**—This crack discovery which appears to have almost gone out, seems still to be flickering in the socket, and may blaze up again after all. While agents of Gas Companies, chemists, etc., have pronounced it a humbug, we now again find its author on the defensive, and half promises, in due time, to reveal the "whole thing."

**THE HYDRO-ELECTRIC LIGHT.**—The Providence Journal contains a letter from Henry M. Paye, dated at Worcester, August 18, in which he refers to the late experiments of the officers of the Coast Survey, substantiating the truth of his discovery, as a sufficient vindication, and besides, in relation to the Committee of Chemists, &c., who oppose his discovery, the reason he says, why they pursue the course they do towards him, is, that the so-called "scientific men" of all ages, have doubted the discoveries of practical men; who have discovered all new inventions; and further he concludes by stating:—"Another and very important reason why scientific men should not be allured by the prospect of an important discovery as this is, they are so notorious as a body for their inventors patent, and as a body for their inventors patent."

"No new planet, no agent for the amelioration of human suffering, no new law in electricity, or other discovery is made, but that the moment the features are made known, they all declare they discovered it at once, or each knew it before the other. In such a case all identity of my discovery would soon be lost, and some Professor would eventually step forth, presuming on the high dignity of his scientific attainments, and from my pretensions into oblivion."

"There are other reasons of a pecuniary nature which forbid the publication of the discovery, rational as yet, and among them the most prominent is the fact, that experiments are being made with the elements of the discovery in a far more important branch than light or heat. This with the announcement that our foreign patents are not yet issued, although in their due course through the offices, I trust will be sufficient excuse, now the most important and most desired portion of the discovery as regard light has been substantiated, for not explaining the "whole thing."

**AMERICA ENGLAND'S BEST CUSTOMER.**—The value of the produce and manufactures of Great Britain and Ireland for the year 1849 was a little above £247,000,000, and of that amount nearly £195,000,000 worth was consumed in America, and £13,000,000 worth in the colonies, making together £208,000,000, or thereabouts; while the whole amount exported to all the foreign countries of the world was not more than £39,000,000; that is to say, in round numbers, eighty per cent. of our whole manufactures were bought in the home market, five per cent in the colonies, and fifteen in the foreign—the whole of the foreign nations of the world thus purchasing less than one-sixth of the productions of Great Britain.

A calculation of the average consumption per head at home, in the colonies, and in foreign countries, affords some curious results. Taking the population of the United Kingdom at 31,000,000, and the whole consumption at £218,213,151, we get an average consumption of £6.54 4d per head. Calculating the population of all foreign countries to which we export our commodities at 607,681,000, and their consumption at £39,430,491, we get an annual consumption per head of £1.3 2d, or less than the 96th part of the British consumption per head.

If we take the population of the British colonies at 11,750,000, and their consumption at £12,819,845, and add them to the home population and consumption, we arrive at an aggregate of 42,750,000 souls, and a British consumption of £207,632,115, or an average of £21 7s 11d per head. If, in the calculation of the foreign average, we deduct the population of China, which amounts to the formidable sum of 255,000,000, we shall raise the average of foreign consumption from 1s 3d to 2s 1 3d. If, on the other hand, we exclude from our colonial table the East Indies, with their 14,000,000, and exports amounting to £5,077,237, as a set-off against China, we leave for the United Kingdom and the colonies a population of 34,914,200, consuming on an average £25 16s per head of all the productions of Great Britain; in other words, more than 52 times the average of the foreigners at the higher calculation. Assuming the population of the United States to be 19,500,000, and the amount of their consumption of British productions £25,564,502 (an amount exceeding the average of 1849), we get an average consumption per head of £1 6s 6d, or more than four times the highest general average of foreign consumption, and considerably greater than the average of any other foreign country. If we take the American consumption at a little more than £27,000,000 a year, which was the average of the 13 years concluding with 1849, we shall still have

an average consumption per head higher than that of any other foreign country.

The Americans are, therefore, our best foreign customers, individually, if we may so speak, regarded them as a nation. While they took nine millions and a half worth of our productions in 1849, our Northern and Western Europe, from Russia to France, took but twelve millions; the Southern of Europe, with the whole of the Mediterranean from Portugal to Morocco, but eight millions; and a half; and South America, with Mexico, considerably under six millions. The average amount of exports from the United Kingdom in 1849, during the five years ending with 1848 was £2,848,453; to Germany for the same period, £6,601,393; and to Italy £2,733,352. It is clear, therefore, that no nation takes so much of our commodities as the United States, even calculating their consumption on the average of 13 years. Taking the amount of their consumption in 1841, viz: nine millions and a half, we still find the States consuming less than a quarter of our exports, while we "consumed" more than two thirds of the whole of theirs in the same year, amounting in value to more than £27,000,000 sterling.—(Morning Herald.)